(c) The figures are indicated below.

Year	Per ons arrested
1985	1156
1986	3146
1987 . . . . . (upto 31-7-87)	1485

(d) Action is taken against the persons arrested on the charge of eve-teasing under Sections 91|92|93 and 97 of the Delhi Police Act, 509 IPC and 107|151 Cr. P.C.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

1816. SHEI J. P. GOYAL; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made so far to check infiltration from Bangladesh; if so, what are the detail in this regard;

(b) whether the proposal to put barbed wire fencing on the borders with Bangladesh has since been dropped;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, what progress has since been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF. STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) B8ms constantly on^lert on Indo-Bangladesh Border. 5 additional Bns. of BSF which were raised during the year 1986-87 under the 5-year expansion programme of BSF have been deployed <on Indo-Bangladesh border in April 1987. Additional Border out-posts and observation post towers have also been established on Indo-Bangladesh border. Survey work for construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh border i_s in progress. The work of earth filling and culverts in Dhubri and Karimganj of Assam is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Survey work for erection of barbed wire fence has been taken up in Assam and Meghalaya Sectors of the border along with survey for construction of roads.

Wildlife sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

1817. SHRi TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the setting up of new wildlife sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the locations have been identified in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there is any rare animal|bird in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to preserve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the State Governments themselves are empowered to establish Wildlife Sanctuaries .

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Main $step_s$ taken for th_e protection of *threatened species*

A number of initiatives have beer* taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below;

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the Wildlife (Protection) Act,

1972 has been nacted to provide uniform legislat on for the protection of Wildlife i i the country However, this Act i; not applicable to Jammu & Kash nir, which has a osimilar Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (protection) Act, 1978.

(b) The Forests Conservation Act, 1980 check.' the indiscriminate diversion to non corest use of forests land, which are the main habitates of wildlife in th» country.

(c) The network of protected areas in the co intry has been expanded to include 60 National Parks and 266 Sanctuaries.

(d) Special j rojects like, Project Tiger and the Crocodile Project, have been laun hed to save these endangered spec es and these have proved successfi 1.

(e) Trade anc commerce as well as import and export of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled. A recent amendmert to the Wildlife (Protection) At, 1972, prohibits
trade in Indian ivory.

(f) Centrally sponsored schemes have been lai nched to aid the development of National Parks and sanctuaries (inc uding Tiger reserves), and to pr imote conservation awareness and education. Now schemes have been started during VII Five Year Jlan period for control of poachin; of wild animals and captive breeding of endangered species.

(g) A national level institute called the wildlife Institute of India has been established for providing training in wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

(h) India is a signatory to five important inte -national and bilateral conventions They are "the Convention of Int< rnationai Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CIT5S), Wetlands, Whaling, Ji/flgratory Species and with TTSSR on Migia+orv Birds.

(i) The National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted which provides the framework of strategy as well % of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in future. Its main components are:

—Establishment *M* a representative network of protected areas,

—Management of protected area* and habitate restoration,

—Wildlife protection 6n multi-use areas,

—Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species,

—Captive breeding programme,

—Wftldlife education and interpretation,

—Research and monitoring,

—Domestic legislation and international conventions,

National conservation strategy,

—Collaboratlion with voluntary bodies | non-governmental organisations.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, more notable steps taken are .given below:

—A survey of all National Parks and sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the states and Union territories.

—Guidelines have been developed for eM'citing people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated *to* all the States and Union Territories.

—Review and revision of National Forest Policy have been taken up to incorporate substantial concerns for wildlife conservation.

—Further amendments to the Wild Lfife (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.

—Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have bee$_n$ launched.

—Model interpretation, facilities are being established in some national parks and zoos.

—Wildlife institute of India has taken up wildlife training and research activities in the held of wildlife.

Projects from Andhra Pradesh pending clearance

1818. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR; Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of irrigation and other projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with his Ministry for clearance;

(b> since when thes$_e$ projects have been pending clearance, projectwise;

(c) by when these projects we likely to be cleared, projectwise; and

(d) what are the reasons for . the delay, projectwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARD: (a), (b) and (d) Statements I (See below) and II [See Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 84]. showing details of projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with this Ministry are laid on the table of the House.

(c) Essential information is awaited from the State in the undecided case. It is, therefore, not possible *to* indicate the exact date when each case would be decided.

Statement-I

Details of projects of Andhra Pradesh pending clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980

As on 31-7-1987

S. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Remarks/Reasons for delay
1	Telugu Ganga Project . . .	8-7-1987	Essential details were sought from the State Govt. on 21-4-87 and 30-4-87 The reply received on 8-7-87 is incomplete. The State Govt. is being requested to send compensatory afforestation scheme immediately.
2	Diversion of Forest land for rehabilitation of Godavari flood victims	8-7-1987	The compensatory, afforestation scheme over equivalent non-forest area was sought from the State Govt. on 6-5-87 & 13-7-87, The reply has been received on 8-7-87. The State Govt. has not clarified whether the land identified for this purpose is a non-forest land and the clarification is being sought from the State Government.
3	Diversion of 2·95 ha. of forest land for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	20-7-1987	The proposal is under examination.
4	Laying of underground Electrodes in Forest area under National HVDC Project	22-7-87	The proposal is under examination.